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dreadful calamity, is now raging in this country. Neither age, nor even acknowledged innocence as to the late disturbances, is sufficient to excite mercy, much less afford protection. The only crime which the wretched objects of this merciless persecution are charged with, is a crime of easy proof; it is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this species of delinquency; and the sentence they pronounce is equally concise and terrible: it is nothing less than confiscation of all property, and immediate banishment."

This is the recorded history of the first Orangemen, in the words of one of the most upright and respectable men that ever lived, and they fully prove that the original of the hostility between Catholics and Orangemen, is not, as it has been said by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the treason of Catholics and the loyalty of Orangemen, but a principle of persecution more violent and more dreadful than ever existed in any other country. I do not, by any means impute to the Orangemen of the present day the same excessive spirit of persecution; I consider them as a very different order of men, and I am willing to allow them all the merit they assume for loyalty to the king and attachment to the constitution. I am also ready to allow, that in most of the recent riots which have taken place, they have not been the aggressors;† and that what is blameable in their conduct, is owing more to a mistaken view of what is their duty as loyal subjects and good citizens, than to any innate or cruel disposition to injure and destroy their Catholic fellow countrymen. I have no desire to see the government adopt any harsh or vindictive measures in attempting to suppress their association; all I wish, and think necessary for government to do, is, to have it distinctly understood that they consider the

association illegal, and that they will take measures to prevent the laws from being violated, without prejudice or partiality to any description of persons. This, I trust, will yet be done, as the Right Hon. Gentleman certainly deserves credit for the latter part of his speech, whatever may have been the errors that distinguished the beginning of it; wherein he said that he would not encourage the association, that he would use his utmost endeavours to controul it, and that every step should be taken on the part of government, to prevent irritation, and the recurrence of those scenes which have repeatedly disgraced the north of Ireland in the course of the last year.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF A MEETING IN LIVERPOOL ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

At a respectable meeting held this day, the 19th July, in the Town-hall,

*The Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair,*  
the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That after the great and disinterested example set by Great Britain in abolishing the trade for Slaves to the coast of Africa, we had hoped to see effectual measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers to induce other countries to relinquish the same: and had anxiously looked forwards to a general pacification of Europe as the period that could not fail to terminate this traffic throughout the civilized world.

That the obligations arising out of the law of nations apply to the States of Africa as they apply to other States, and that the people of Africa (regarded as free persons) ought to be protected in improving their own condition, and in cultivating a peaceful intercourse with the people of other nations.

That it is, therefore, with grief and astonishment that we perceive in the Treaty of Peace lately concluded between this country and France, an additional article, by which it appears that Great Britain has virtually consented that France may revive and carry on such trade for five years, although it is in the same article admitted that such trade is repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live.

That with all due deference to the characters of those by whom such Treaty was concluded, this meeting cannot but con-

\* They are still lineal descendants in principles and practices of the Peep-of-day-boys, according to the different transformations of Royal Boyne Association, and Orangemen. "Idem et alter" "Another, and yet the same," may serve as their motto.

† Orangemen, it may be admitted, have not always been the first aggressors, yet often they were the first even in fact of assault, but always in intention of insult.

sider the before mentioned article as in its very nature, and upon the grounds avowed in it, in the highest degree reprehensible and unjust; inasmuch as it affects the condition and rights of an immense country, over which neither Great Britain nor France has any legitimate controul; whilst it is derogatory to the character and honour of both nations, and renders them associates in an act which at the same moment it reprobates and condemns.

That experience has shown the inefficacy of all attempts made by this country alone to abolish the Slave Trade, whilst other nations are permitted to carry on the same; and that this meeting cannot but consider all the efforts hitherto made for the abolition of such Trade as wholly frustrated, if the tenor of such article be carried into effect.

That this meeting is desirous of expressing its humble but earnest gratitude to both Houses of Parliament, for the prompt and seasonable measures already adopted by them for obviating the unhappy consequences likely to ensue from the article before mentioned. And their earnest hopes that they will not relax in their exertions until the trade for Slaves to the coast of Africa be universally abolished.

That the petitions now read be adopted as the petitions of this meeting.

That his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester be requested to present one of such petitions to the House of Lords, and that the Right Hon. George Canning and Lieutenant-General Gascoyne, be requested to present the other to the House of Commons.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone the thanks of the meeting were given to the Mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

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#### LIVERPOOL TOWN-HALL MEETING,

To consider of the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, against the renewal of the Slave-Trade by France.

The Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair.

After the Town Clerk had read the requisition to the Mayor, which was signed by many of the Merchants and Gentlemen in the town,

Mr. Gladstone rose and said, the object

for which they were called together was not less gratifying to their feelings than important to their interests. It was much to be lamented that his Majesty's government had not been more urgent or more successful in pressing or contending for the immediate abolition of the African Slave-Trade, previously to our consenting to restore the West India Colonies at the late negotiations. The trade, which was now about to be renewed for five years, would be carried on in a part of Africa, where peace and comfort at present prevailed, and from its renewal it was to be apprehended that great evil and distress would be the consequence. The trade in itself was not only repugnant to the feelings of justice and humanity, but it was likely to prove highly injurious to the trading interests of this country. The renewal of it by France, with the continuation of it by Spain and Portugal would enable those countries to supply their colonies with slaves to a great extent, and enable France in a very short period of time to supply the markets of Europe with the produce of those countries on such terms as would render it altogether useless for the merchants of Great Britain to attempt a competition; in consequence of which that trade which we now enjoy in supplying the continent of Europe with the products of the West India islands, in the event of the present agreement between this country and France being carried into effect, we are likely to see (what was the case previously to the commencement of the revolutionary war,) the whole of the north of Europe again supplied with produce by the colonies of France, Spain, and Portugal, and ourselves wholly excluded therefrom; a trade which, when we considered the present state of the country and the large increase of our taxes in consequence of a protracted war, it became doubly important for us to preserve. He was fearful that at the termination of the time which it was allowed to be carried on, that means would be found by France to evade the fulfilment of the treaty, and that this trade would even then be carried on under circumstances perhaps not publicly avowed, but not less injurious to our interests. He thought it was the duty of this country to give government all possible support. It had been generally done; there seemed to be but one common sentiment upon this subject, certainly then upon a question like this, Liverpool